

dark color, leaving lost their yellow hue. When this discovery is made, no time should be lost in cutting or pulling the hemp. But it may stand a week longer without any very material injury, except that the blossom hemp will not take so good a root, and will be somewhat worse to break.

There is still some difference of opinion as to the best mode of securing hemp after it is ripe. Pulling is still practiced by some, and it is probable more lint can be saved in that way than by cutting. It is certain that by cutting some lint will be lost, as with the utmost care, two or three inches next the ground must be lost. On the other hand many advantages attend the cutting of hemp, which will more than over balance this loss. Cutting is more expeditious than pulling. There is considerably less weight to handle in all the subsequent operations, such as taking up and binding, loading and hauling out to spread for rotting, again taking up and shocking, and finally, the trouble and expense of breaking, (the price of breaking pulled hemp being considerable higher.) In all these operations the roots are very much in the way, and particularly so in spreading, and considerably increase the time requisite for going through the various manipulations the hemp must undergo. In a word, when hemp is cut, the hemp grower can manage a much larger crop, which will greatly more than counterbalance the loss by cutting. To this should be added, that cut hemp makes superior lint, and will always have a preference over that which has been pulled, because of the coarse bark which comes off that part of the stalk near the ground forming a part of the lint of the latter. Another advantage in favor of cutting, is that the roots and stubble, when ploughed under, have a tendency to render the soil light, and, when decomposed, forms a light dressing of manure. These considerations should give a decided preference to cutting over pulling of hemp. With hemp hooks, tolerable hands will cut, on an average, half an acre each; with cradling machines, (W. L. Larimore's) an acre may be cut with ease, by good hands, in less than one hour, and seven feet high. If hemp is coarse or taller than seven feet, it cannot be well managed with scythes. This instrument requires a smooth bottom to do good work.

When hemp is cut or pulled, it should be spread on the ground, keeping the but ends even, and should be suffered to lie till well cured. This will require a week, or somewhat less, if the weather is clear and warm. If it get a rain, in the meantime, it will be an advantage, as it will cause the leaves more readily to leave the stalks.

There are different modes of treating the hemp crop after it is cut and cured. By some the leaves are beat off, and then, without binding it in sheaves, it is put in shocks, tying two bands round each, one near the top and the other about eighteen inches lower down. In this condition it is suffered to remain till the proper period for spreading it out to rot. By others it is bound in sheaves, (some beat the leaves off and some not) and put up in shocks, where it is suffered to stand till there is leisure, when it is put in stacks or ricks. A third practice, (and that which I deem the best,) is to take up the hemp as soon as it is sufficiently cured, and bind it in sheaves, without beating off the leaves. The binders throw the sheaves into two rows, with a sufficient space between for a wagon to pass. While the process of taking up and binding is going on, a wagon and three hands, (two to pitch and one to load,) is engaged in hauling the hemp to the rick and rick it. The rick should be in a central part, so as to require the hemp to be removed as short a distance as possible. Thus the process of taking up, binding, hauling, and ricking, all progress together. In this way, five hands will put up a stout rick in two days, and cover it. By having two wagons and ten hands, it may be accomplished in one day. It is proper to remark, that for making the roof of the rick, it is necessary to have long hemp, from which the leaves should be beat off. In this state only will hemp make a secure roof. Ricking is preferable to stacking, because the former secures completely all the hemp from the weather, except that which composes the roof, while stacking leaves the hemp exposed. The first practice, above suggested, is objectionable upon the ground that the outside of all the stacks are exposed to the weather for several months, before the time for spreading arrives, and is generally much injured by the weather, especially during wet falls. If the fall should be very dry, the outside of the stacks will still be partially rotted, and as these must be spread with the part of the hemp which has had no rain or dew, they will be too much watered before the balance is fit to be taken up, and will sometimes be entirely rotted.

The second practice, where the leaves are beat off, is objectionable, because of the great increase of labor, the process of beating off leaves being very slow and tedious; and when the leaves are not beat off, though there is not much extra labor, if the weather is favorable, yet there is danger of the hemp being seriously injured if there should be much rain. The rain will gradually penetrate the shocks to the very centre, and in consequence of the leaves being packed so closely, the shocks cannot dry without opening them, and loosing the tops of each sheaf. And while drying there will be a risk of again getting wet from rain. This plan is, therefore, more objectionable than beating off the leaves before shocking. I am satisfied, from actual experience, (having tried all these different methods,) that the best way of managing hemp, after it is cut and cured, is to bind and rick it as herein before described, without beating the leaves off, except for the cover.

If the hemp be well cured and ricked, when perfectly dry, many of the leaves will shatter off in the process of ricking. Most of those remaining on the hemp will shake off when it is hauled out and spread. It is an advantage to have the leaves pretty well separated from the stalks, before or at the time of spreading out to rot. But this object will be sufficiently attained by the handling of the hemp, in the different processes of binding, ricking, hauling out, and spreading.

There is a difference of opinion, also, as to the best ground upon which to spread hemp. Some choose meadow ground, in preference to any other place. Formerly pursued that practice, but have abandoned it from a perfect conviction that the ground upon which the hemp grows is the most suitable to spread it for rotting.

1. This saves much time in ricking, as the ricks may always be on the ground on which the hemp grew, and as nearly central as may be to that part of the hemp which is to be put in the rick.

\*Mr. Larimore has recently made an improvement on his cradle. The improved cradle, I have learned, can be used to advantage in cutting hemp of any height, if not too coarse stalked, which should always be guarded against, by sowing enough seed on the ground when in a proper state.

2. All the manure arising from the leaves, half to seed, &c., will be left on the ground.

3. The hemp roots or is watered quicker and more regularly than it does on grass land.

4. If spread on hemp ground you are sure to guard against stock running there, and the ground is consequently kept in good condition for another crop. Besides, the ground is benefited by being covered with the hemp while rotting.

5. If spreading on meadow ground, much of the grass will be injured by burning the hemp shives, and if the hemp is not sufficiently watered before the grass springs up among it, it will not obtain a good root, and may be seriously injured.

The best time for spreading hemp is in the month of December. It then receives what is called "a winter rot," and makes the lint of the hemp a light color, and its quality better than if spread out early. But where a farmer has a large crop, it is desirable to have a part of his hemp ready to take up late in December, so that he may commence breaking in January. To accomplish this object, a part of his crop may be spread about the middle of October. It would not be prudent to spread earlier, as hemp will not obtain a good rot if spread out when the weather is warm.

The experienced hemp grower is at no loss to tell when hemp is sufficiently watered. A trial of a portion of it on the break will be the best test for those who have not had much experience. When sufficiently watered, the stalks of the hemp lose that hard sticky appearance or feel which they retain till the process is completed. The lint also begins to separate from the stalk, and the fibres will show themselves somewhat like the strings of a fiddle-bow attached to the stalk at two distinct points, and separate in the middle. This is a sure indication that the hemp has a good rot.

The practice of water-rotting has been generally abandoned. The scarcity of water and unwholesomeness of the process have conducted, on a little, to this result. Besides, the circumstance of the manufacturer giving no more for water than dew-rotted hemp, has discouraged all attempts to water-rot, to any considerable extent. For rigging of ships, water-rotted hemp is undoubtedly the best, but for bale rope and bagging, dew-rotted answers equally well, and, therefore, it cannot be expected that the manufacturer of these articles should give an additional price for the former.

Some have advised that hemp, after it has been sufficiently water-rotted, should be put under cover. This is certainly an error. If, after hemp is sufficiently watered, it is put in large masses, it goes through a sweating process, which toughens it, and renders it much more difficult to break. Besides it would cost much labor to haul it from the field, in which it was spread, put it under a shelter, and again remove it some distance from the shelter to break it out. In these different handlings, the hemp would be a good deal tangled, and much loss of lint would result therefrom. The erection of suitable buildings for the purpose would, moreover, be attended with considerable expense. All this extra labor and expense is wholly unnecessary. When hemp is fit to be taken up, it should be immediately put in shocks, without binding, of suitable size. If it is dry the shocks should be immediately tied, with a hemp band, by drawing the tops as close together as possible, in order to prevent the rain from wetting the inside. If carefully put up, and tied, they will turn rain completely. Each shock should be large enough to produce fifty or sixty pounds of lint. If the hemp be considerably damp, when taken up, the shocks should be united at the tops until they have time to dry. If the shocks are not well put up, they are liable to blow down by a strong wind. To guard against this, it is desirable, when commencing a shock, to tie a band around the first ruff or two that may be set up, and then raise up the parcel, so tied, and beat it well against the ground, so as to make it stand firmly, in a perpendicular direction. The balance of the shock should now be set regularly around the part as herein directed. If hemp be carefully shocked, it will receive little or no injury till the weather becomes warm. In the meantime it should be broke out as rapidly as possible. If the operation be completed by the middle of April, no material loss will be sustained. If delayed to a later period, more or less loss will be the consequence. Good frosty weather is much the best for hemp breaking. In that state of the weather, if the hemp is good, first-rate hands on the common hemp breaks, will clean two hundred pounds per day, upon an average. Two of my best hands during the present season, for every day they broke, favorable, and unfavorable, averaged 186 pounds. Two others, who are young men, and not full hands, averaged 144 pounds. The ordinary task for hands is 100 pounds. Over work is paid for at the usual price of breaking.

Many efforts have been made to clean hemp by machinery, but hitherto without success. At least no method has yet been discovered, that answers as well as the common hand break. This is so commonly in use as to render its description unnecessary. A good description is given of it in the Farmer's Guide, page 223, except that the under slots, in the hinder part of the break, instead of six inches apart, should be from sixteen to eighteen inches. Those in the upper jaw should, of course, correspond with those in the lower one, that is, should be so placed as to play exactly in the centre of the lower slots.

I have now gone through with the process of the hemp culture, from the rearing of the seed to the final completion of the operation, by preparing the lint for market. It has been my endeavor to give the practical results of my own experience, aiming at utility rather than ornament of style.

A few remarks upon the soils, suitable for the hemp culture, will close this essay. It cannot be cultivated to advantage on the white oak lands of Kentucky, but is well adapted to the rich dark, loamy soils, which predominate in the counties of Mason, Bourbon, Montgomery, Clark, Scott, Fayette, Woodford, &c. The rich lands, in these counties, are composed of a deep vegetable mould, upon a substratum of clay, which is underlaid by horizontal limestone rock. A considerable portion of the lands, in these counties, are naturally extremely well adapted to the growth of hemp; and when they have been reduced, by bad husbandry, they may be restored, by laying them down in clover, three, four or five years, according to the extent of deterioration which they have undergone.

Hemp may doubtless be cultivated to great advantage in a considerable portion of the rich lands, in the neighboring states of the west, where they do not lie so low as to be inclined to be wet.

\*Clover will not do well for more than two or three years in succession, without ploughing the ground. If, therefore, ground is so much exhausted as to require five or six crops of clover to restore it, after the third crop it should be ploughed in the fall and sowed in wheat, when a new crop of clover will be produced from the seed in the ground, the ensuing spring.

to be wet. A dry soil is essential to a successful cultivation of this article.

Good hemp land, in Mason county, will, upon an average, in ordinary seasons, yield a ton (2240 lbs.) for every three acres. In favorable seasons, and upon first rate ground, I have known over 1200 lbs. to the acre produced. But this is a very uncommon yield. Five acres of my last year's crop, measured and broke out by itself, produced 4911 lbs. equal to 982 lbs. per acre, though my crop was considerably shortened by the dry season.

The success with which hemp can be raised on the same ground, for a number of years, is very remarkable. There is scarcely any other crop, that will not deteriorate the soil, by being grown on the same ground for a succession of years.

The Farmer's Guide states, upon good authority, that "thirteen or fourteen successive crops were taken from the same field, and that the last was the best." I have no doubt of the correctness of this statement. A field containing twelve and a half acres, upon which nine or ten successive crops have been grown, produced last season 9809 lbs. of hemp, equal to 780 lbs. per acre, though the season had become dry sometimes before the hemp had attained its growth. This was quite as good a yield, taking into consideration the unfavorableness of the season, as I have ever had from the same ground.

I have never discovered the smallest diminution of crop, except what may be fairly ascribed to the unfavorableness of the season. It may therefore, be laid down as a well settled principle, that hemp is not an exhausting crop. This may be accounted for upon rational principles. 1. Vegetables that have a profusion of leaves in proportion to their stalk and root, derive a larger proportion of their aliment from the atmosphere or substances mingled with it, than those differently constructed. 2. Plants exhaust a great deal more ripening their seed than at any previous period of their growth. 3. All other circumstances being equal, those crops which most completely protect the ground from the rays of the sun, and the evaporating effects of the winds, must be most favorable to the preservation of its fertility. In all these respects the hemp crop is very favorable. Even after it is cut it still covers the ground until it is put in rick. And being again spread on the same ground during the winter, it saves the soil from the deteriorating effects of stock running upon it. If we add to all these advantages that it receives from the hemp, all the leaves, blossoms, pollen, imperfect seed, &c., which annually serve as a dressing of manure, we shall not be surprised that hemp should have little or no tendency to deteriorate the soil.

A. BEATTY.

Amongst the most eloquent tributes to the memory of the late venerated President, may be reckoned the discourse of Bishop Doane, before the citizens of Burlington. The following extract is the opening portion:

It is a dark December day. A deep snow clothes the ground. A sharp and cutting sleet drives with the wind. Against the blinding storm, and through the deepening drifts, a youthful soldier with his knapsack on his back, pursues his steadfast way. A stripling of nineteen, of slender frame, and feeble health, he is an Ensign in the Army of America, with Washington's commission; and he marches with his small detachment, on his first service. It was a patriotic and Christian duty. There those before me who remember well, what, in my young days, was yet a nursery word, at which the mother pressed her infant to her bosom, and children gathered closer to the fire—St. Clair's Defeat. It was to that battle field, to inter the bones of six hundred slain, that our young Ensign hastened with his troops. And though it was a patriotic and a Christian duty, how much more sternly than the fiercest onset of the bloody fight, must that still forest file, the lowering sky, the howling wind, those gallant men butchered by savage hands, and all the recollections and forebodings of that most disastrous day, have tried the spirit of a youthful soldier, on his first campaign.

It was a chill November night, when a small army of Americans encamped themselves upon a point of land, between the Wabash and a tributary stream. They were the gentlemen and yeomen of the country, who had enrolled themselves under the territorial Governor to defend their homes against the incursions of the hostile Indian tribes, and to chastise their insolence. A long and tedious march, through a most dreary wilderness, brings them at last where their wily foes await them; and on their proposition for a conference and treaty, hostilities are intermitted for a day. Slowly and cheerlessly the night wears off, within that guarded camp, with clouds and rain. Put weary men will sleep, whatever may betide them; and now, for hours, no sound has stirred the stillness of the scene, save the lone sentry's guarded step. But what is that, which through "the misty moon beams" struggles light? It is seen, not heard, as it glides through the prairie grass? Is it a snake that winds his stealthy way? No, but a subtler Indian, and in one instant he is dead. Another, and the savage yell starts every sleeper from his cold damp couch, and death begins his work. And was this sleeping camp deceived, surprised, betrayed? Was their Commander faithless to his trust? No, every man had slept where he must fight, his clothes on, and his gun loaded. And he, while yet the night was young, sat by his tent fire, till the hour should come to rouse his weary comrades. In a moment he was mounted. Where the fight was hottest, there was he. A ball with no commission for his life, flies thro' his hair. In vain his officers remonstrate with him for his fearless hazard of himself. He thinks of brave St. Clair, and the gallant victims of that fatal field. He thinks of wasted towns, and blazing homes, and mothers slaughtered with their infants. And the morning dawns not till the victory is won.

Along the banks of the Ohio, spreads a smiling farm. A plain and modest mansion rises from a sloping lawn. Its owner, having filled with credit to himself and honor to his country, almost every station but the first—fought its battles, governed its territories, served it in both houses of Congress, and represented it abroad—wears out, in frugal industry, his green old age, a plain Ohio farmer; his house, the very home of hospitality; his name, the refuge and solace of the poor, the stranger, and the orphan; his style, the noblest that is known to nature's heraldry, a patriot and a patriarch.

It is a gusty day in March. Before the morning dawns the federal City is alive with men. It seems now full to overflowing; and yet every hour brings hundreds, thousands more. A cavalcade is formed, bells ring, and cannons roar. Fair women, and brave men, throng every inch of that noble Avenue. Not a State of the whole twenty-six that is not represented in that long drawn line. It is the nation's Jubilee. All classes, all conditions, both sexes, every age, partake the general joy. A grave, plain man, arrayed in modest dress, that rides, uncovered,

on the stool, more conscious than himself on the occasion, is the magnet, that attracts all eyes, and touches every heart. He reaches the Capitol. He ascends the steps. He stands, majestic in his meekness and simplicity, before the immeasurable multitude who have brought with them, the homage of the nation. The highest officer of Justice administrators to him the most magnificent oath that ever rises up to Heaven. And the youthful ensign, the gallant general, the laborious farmer, is President of the United States.

"One little month" has passed. It is a fitful April day. Again, the Federal City is astir. Cannons are heard; but these are minute guns. The bells peal out, but 'tis the funeral knell. The streets are thronged, but every face is sad, and every voice is still. Once more, a long procession passed down that noble Avenue; but yew and cypress take the place of nodding plumes and muffled drums beat time to aching hearts. Again, that grave plain man is there; nor more erect and tall, "the pillar of the State," but in his grave clothes, stretched upon the funeral car. He enters not the gate, as when we last beheld him, to that glorious Capitol, but turns aside, to the still spot where sleep the honored dead; and "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," concludes the story and the scene. Never had a man a funeral so sublime. Never, for a Chieflain fallen, did a whole nation so pour out its heart. Was it not beautiful—and just as it was beautiful—that he, who, on that sleepless day, began his public life, with pious rites for St. Clair's butchered host, should find himself such a sepulchre?

## NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

Kendall's Expositor, base authority, contains the following synopsis, representing the different stages of this case, which it may be well to bear in mind.

Certain citizens of New York stole two negro slaves from Virginia.

The Governor of Virginia demanded of the Governor of New York, the delivery of the negro thieves for trial in Virginia.

The Governor of New York refused to deliver them up, on the ground that stealing a slave is no crime according to the laws of New York.

The Governor of Virginia brought the subject before the Legislature, and was instructed to renew the correspondence.

This was done by Gov. Gilmer on the 6th of April, 1840.

On the 18th of April, Gov. Seward replied that he had submitted the matter to the Legislature of New York, and would give a further answer on the adjournment of that body.

On the 6th of June, the Legislature of N. York having been some time adjourned, Gov. Gilmer wrote to Gov. Seward, asking for the promised answer.

Gov. Seward made no reply.

On the 13th of July, Gov. Gilmer again called his attention to the subject.

Gov. Seward replied that he was then sojourning at Auburn for his health, but would answer "very soon."

On the 18th September, Gov. Gilmer having received nothing further, again addressed the Governor of New York.

On the 28th September, Gov. Seward replied, that he should send his answer "soon as it could be copied."

On the 22d October, Gov. Gilmer, not having yet received the answer, again reminded Gov. Seward of his promise.

On the 5th November, having heard nothing on the subject, Gov. Gilmer again addressed Gov. Seward.

On the 9th November, 1840, Gov. Seward despatched the promised answer.—And what is it? Why, that one branch of the New York Legislature having approved his conduct, and the other having taken no final action upon the subject, he still refuses to surrender the negro thieves.

In the mean time, a man charged with forgery in New York, is arrested in Virginia, and Gov. Seward calls on Gov. Gilmer to deliver him up to be tried in N. York.

Gov. Gilmer replies, that he will do so when the Governor of New York has delivered up the negro thieves.

The whole correspondence was laid before the Virginia Legislature at the last session.

That body resolved by an overwhelming vote, that the forger ought to be delivered up. The failure of New York to perform her constitutional obligations being no excuse for the refusal of Virginia.

Gov. Gilmer, justly considering the resolution upon the circumstances, a censure upon his conduct, sent in his resignation.

The Office devolved on J. M. Patton, the senior councillor, who proceeded to deliver up the forger.

## TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN BOSTON.

The Committee of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore are at present in Boston. The public meetings which have been held, to enable them to speak, have been attended by crowds. The Journal thus alludes to the last one:

GREAT MEETING AT THE MARLBORO'. The meeting, of last evening, was one of unparalleled interest. The "Reformed" spoke with great eloquence and power, for more than two hours, and when at ten o'clock they proposed abridging somewhat they had to say, shouts of "go on!" were heard from all parts of the crowded house.—We believe more tears were never shed by an audience in one evening, than flowed last night at the thrilling recitals, that enchain the mighty host. Old gray haired men, sobbed like children, and the noble and honorable bowed their heads and wept. Three hundred and seventy seven came forward and made "the second declaration of Independence" by pledging themselves to touch no intoxicating drink.

## A PRECIOUS FAMILY.

At a sitting of the Special Sessions, says the New York Sun, Margaret Mack and Anna Mack mother and daughter, were tried for stealing earrings, dress, quilt, red crape shawl, &c from Mrs. Ellen McGrath, found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for ninety days each. The husband and father, and one daughter of this family, are now in the State prison, a son in the penitentiary, another son in prison, for felony, awaiting his trial, and now the wife and another daughter are sent to the penitentiary, leaving only one child, a little girl from 7 to 8 years old, out of prison.

## VISITORS TO THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF CADETS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following gentlemen have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the Annual Examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, to commence at West Point, N. Y., on the first Monday in June:

C. B. Haddock, Esq., of New Hampshire.

Charles Davies, Esq., of Connecticut.

Dr. Levi Wheaton, of Rhode Island.

Maj. Gen. Pierre Van Cortland, of New York.

Chas. Augustus Davis, Esq., of New York.

Major Gen. S. Alexander, of Pa.

John L. Gow, Esq., of Pa.

John How Peyton, Esq., of Va.

Hezekiah Meade, Esq., of Va.

Hon. Hugh S. Legare, of S. Carolina.

Asbury Hull, Esq., of Georgia.

Col. John Miller, of Kentucky.

L. P. Williamson, Esq., of Tennessee.

Dr. Gerard Troost, of Tennessee.

O. M. Mitchell, Esq., of Ohio.

Rev. John Breckenridge, D. D. of La.

Capt. D. Hunter, of Illinois.

Col. John O'Fallon, of Missouri.

Jesse Turner, Esq., of Arkansas.

Wm. Ruggles, Esq., of the District of Columbia.

Com. Charles Stewart, of the Navy.

Com. T. A. Catesby Jones, of the Navy.

Gen. A. Eustis, of the Army.

Col. S. Thayer, of the Engineers.

"There is no pressure which any honest man ought to regret."—Globe.

The Globe has the whole of one page filled up with the names, in large type and wide spaces, of newly appointed officers, by way of showing, we presume, how excellently well our new administration, so far as it has gone, has "proscribed proscription." Under the head of "proscribed" it includes some who are dead, some who have resigned, and some who, though yet in office, it fears are fit subjects for removal.

If the rule laid down in the "Circular" issued some time ago in regard to the causes of removal recognised by Gen. Harrison's Administration, is to be rigidly enforced, the Globe will do well to enlarge its sheet, and use smaller type, for so many office holders under the last administration have been engaged, openly or secretly, in electioneering, neglecting their official duties, and others in defrauding the Government out of large sums, or aiding and abetting those who were so doing, or assisting to conceal these frauds from the people, that their name is Legion.

We take this opportunity to say, that we know of no single individual yet removed without full and just cause, well ascertained to exist, and we are well satisfied that neither President Tyler or any member of his Cabinet wish, or will consent to the removal of any man (except the confidential agents of the Government abroad) who has discharged his duties faithfully, and not interfered improperly in the politics of the country. But almost every man holding office, high or low, has been engaged in the outrageous and hitherto too successful attempt to gag the honest expression of the will of the people, making use of their offices, and the money of the people, or of their own salaries, to corrupt the purity of elections, and to retain themselves in office.

The People require their removal, and will not be satisfied unless it is rigidly accomplished.

How are the frauds supposed to have been perpetrated on some of the great interests of the people by their officers, and by others through them, to be ascertained, while they whose interest it is to conceal them are in possession of the books?

The condition of the body politic is desperate, and some other remedies are necessary than plasters and ointments. The probe, the actual cautery, are necessary, and we hope will be applied, otherwise the country will continue to suffer from the concealed but debilitating disease.

## THE GUILLOTINE.

From the Missouri Republican.

The Loco-focos, as was expected, are making a great outcry about the removals from office, which the Administration have found indispensable necessary. This opposition to reform is perfectly natural; for when did ever a criminal praise the justice of the law under which his crimes were punished. That which is now most horrible, nothing but actual tyranny, yea, tyranny, accompanied by the "bloody guillotine," they introduced and for twelve long years practised, without remorse and without calling forth a single expression of sympathy. This, too, they did without the shadow of justification and without an attempt to justify or apologize. The poisoned chalice has returned to their own lips, and now they murmur loudly and most pathetically that they should drink what in times past they made thousands of others endure.

It is a matter of curious history to examine some of the cases which have called forth these severe lamentations. Their justice, and the honesty of those now uttering them, becomes most manifest when the whole history is understood. For example, take the case of the Marshal of this State. A loud complaint is made of the removal of Dr. Relf, and with what justice, let us inquire?

When Gen. Jackson came into power Mr. John Simonds was the U. S. Marshal, for the District of Missouri. Mr. Simonds is a partner of the firm of Simonds & Morrison, a man of long residence in the country, whose character for either official or moral honesty is, as it ever has been, not only above reproach, but above suspicion. Prior to his appointment, he had acted as one of the deputy Sheriffs of this county, and during all the time he held the office of Marshal, not a charge of any kind that he may have ever heard of, was made against him. The money in his hands was always safe and promptly accounted for.

Mr. Simonds had served out about one year of his second term, when Gen. Jackson came into office, and as soon thereafter as Col. Benton could be heard, say in August or September following, he was dismissed. This was done without notice, without accusation and without being demanded or asked for by any portion of the people of Missouri. When he asked for the cause of his removal, when he appealed to the proper department for the charges against him, if there were any, his demands were treated with silent contempt. He was summarily hurled from office, and to all his demands for the cause, the powers that were, turned a deaf ear. It could not even be alleged that he had been an active politician or partisan, for those who know Mr. Simonds will bear us witness, that although a firm and decided man in his political views, he does not embark in the work of electioneering. In this he has been less active than we thought he ought to have been seeing the treatment he had received.

It should be remembered that there was then, as now, a Loco-foco organ here, and there were also papers of like politics in other parts of the State, but they were then, as mute as lambs, nay, they applauded, but could not justify, this very removal. The Guillotine was then in their own hands, and whilst the victims fell by hundreds, they danced and revelled over the headless trunks and clapped their hands and shouted praises to the Robespierre who had introduced this engine of political death for the first time in our Government. The generous and just indignation now so beautifully expressed by them against proscription for opinion's sake had no place in their catalogue of virtues. It was then treason to party and to the Government to retain a single opponent of the Administration in power. Many of our citizens will remember the laudations of praise which were bestowed upon Gen. Jackson by the presses in his favor, for these and other removals which we shall hereafter take occasion to enumerate.

Gen. Jones was appointed Mr. S.'s successor, and after the lapse of some time became a defaulter, and for this he was removed. We may as well here digress, so far as to state a fact which the public should bear in mind. When his default was discovered, the Department at Washington, supposing they had a hold on Gen. Ashley, to whom they owed a grudge for political tergiversations, a distress warrant was issued against his property, but it being found that Governor Miller, and not Gen. Ashley, was the security—the former a genuine Loco and a member of Congress, and the latter a Whig, the warrant was recalled, and we are not aware that the money has yet been made. If we mistake not, Dr. Relf was also one of his securities.—Be this as it may, he was appointed, let us inquire how and why, and how he has behaved.

It is not our purpose to arraign the action of the Doctor in matters of mere ministerial duty. In this we at present know of no errors, and we will not do the injustice which the Loco-foco papers have done to removed whigs of surmising errors for which we have no grounds of justification. But it is well known that Dr. Relf has always been an active and efficient politician. How far this trait of character was the motive for his appointment, we of course have no means of judging. This, however, is well known, that his zeal and exertions have not slackened since his appointment to office; in fact, they have in many instances been increased, and his hands and operations have been seen and felt in every canvass.

Prior to the last election the census had to be taken, and we do not know of a county where the appointment of deputy was not made with a view to the approaching election. It is a fact that in many of the counties the Loco-foco candidates for the Legislature or for county offices, were appointed deputies to take the census. Will any man pretend that these appointments were not made with a view to aiding the party and contributing to the success of these candidates? In this he did bring the influence and patronage of a United States office in direct and palpable conflict with our State election. Is this no offence? Is this justifiable? Is not this in conflict with the doctrine of Jefferson? Is it or not just such a case as General Harrison promised to reform?

We know not what causes may have been assigned to the Department, or upon what they acted in removing Dr. Relf, but the facts above are as notorious in this State as the action of the Marshal, and with men of all parties, knowing the facts, the Department needs no justification for this act. In future we will notice some of the other removals and appointments about which the Locos are making so loud a noise.

## A SOUND VOICE IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Compiler.

It is gratifying to see the great change which has taken place, and is taking place in public opinion, with regard to a National Bank. Men who have heretofore opposed it, sick with the ruinous experiments we have submitted to for so many years, are ready to support it now, anxious to see again the harmony and prosperity in the commercial and money world which we once enjoyed under a National Bank, and which they now clearly see can, in no way, be secured but by the re-establishment of such an institution. The arguments which its original advocates adduced to prove it constitutional are now proved by men who never before admitted their force, and from Maine to Georgia new converts are daily declaring that they believe a National Bank essential to carry out the powers delegated under the Constitution. We feel satisfied that this revolution in popular sentiment—a revolution which is the inevitable consequence of a few years past—will ensure in a few months the incorporation of a National Bank, and that a calm will follow—things once more flow in their natural channel—and our country resume the quiet and even tenor of its prosperity.

There is no pressure which any honest man ought to regret."—Globe.

The Globe has the whole of one page filled up with the names, in large type and wide spaces, of newly appointed officers, by way of showing, we presume, how excellently well our new administration, so far as it has gone, has "proscribed proscription." Under the head of "proscribed" it includes some who are dead, some who have resigned, and some who, though yet in office, it fears are fit subjects for removal.

If the rule laid down in the "Circular" issued some time ago in regard to the causes of removal recognised by Gen. Harrison's Administration, is to be rigidly enforced, the Globe will do well to enlarge its sheet, and use smaller type, for so many office holders under the last administration have been engaged, openly or secretly, in electioneering, neglecting their official duties, and others in defrauding the Government out of large sums, or aiding and abetting those who were so doing, or assisting to conceal these frauds from the people, that their name is Legion.